

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship "BELGIO" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, from whence delivery can be obtained upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 23, 1878. my30

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE German Bark *Hydra* having arrived from Swatow, with a Cargo of Salt, Consignees of same are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1878.

SHIP SIR HARRY PARKES, FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the Undermentioned Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to pay expenses.

Ex *Argentino*, 80th April, 1877, 10 Cases.

Ex *Elgin*, 20th May, 1877, 1 Case.

W S (in diamond), 1 Case.

D S & Co. (in diamond), 1 Box.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 4, 1878. jet

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUEY, Agent.

Ex *"Innovation"*, 10 Cases.

Ex *"Sindh"*, 1 Case.

LA 677 Order, 2 cases Fire from America.

Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William May.—Melchers & Co.

H. G. JOHNSON, American barque, Capt. Isaac N. Colby.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CEYLON, American barque, Captain Edward Kelly.—Olyphant & Co.

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J. Graham.—Biley & Co.

DIAGO, British steamer, Captain G. B. Haddock.—Meyer & Co.

IRIGIENIA, German barque, Captain G. Green.—Wieler & Co.

ELGIN, British steamer, Captain Alex. B. Miller.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NAVYING, American barque, Captain Bartow.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

GERMAN BRIG, German barque, Captain F. von Trumbach.—Wm. Pusat & Co.

ANTIE LOWWAY, British barque, Captain B. Gales.—Borneo Co., Limited.

To-day's Advertisements.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GABLIO" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about MONDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Westerns from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 6 p.m. of the 30th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Consular Services.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 97, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 24, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG."

Captain Goonze, will be dispatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 23, 1878. my31

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 23, *Charlton*, British steamer, 785, Johnson, Obikang May 23, Rice.—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 23, *Norma*, British steamer, 606, Walker, Swatow May 27, General.—Kwok AOHKONG.

May 23, *Cheong Hock Kian*, British str., 956, Fred. Webb, Penang May 18, and Singapore 22, General.—Burr Hirs & Co.

May 23, *Payee*, British steamer, 1014, W. Sergeant, Saigon, May 24, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 23, *Victory*, British barque, 255, Whitting, Bangkok May 6, Rice.—EDWARD SCHREIBER & Co.

May 23, *Angostura*, German barque, 419, E. Boyen, Toulon May 24, Salt.—CARMON & Co.

May 23, *Lucra*, Siamese barque, 432, H. Klindt, Bangkok May 5, General.—TACK MEY.

May 23, *Sedan*, German barque, 634, Schuller, Cardiff Dec. 20, Coal.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 23, *Countess of Errol*, British 3-m. schooner, 218, A. Taylor, Newcastle (N.S.W.) April 8, Coal.—MEYER & Co.

May 23, *Otto*, German brig, 456, G. Broll, Hamburg Dec. 2, General.—Wm. Pusat & Co.

May 23, *Gustav*, German barque, 686, J. Raben, Bangkok May 13, Salt and Lumber.—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 23, *Korsor*, Danish barque, 817, Grave, Cardiff Jan. 9, Coal.—MAYNARD.

May 23, *Petroclus*, British steamer, 1692, White, Liverpool April 10, via ports of call, and Singapore May 23, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 23, *Ninigo*, British steamer, from Canton.

May 23, *Yang-tai*, French steamer, 2422, Rapatel, Marseilles April 22, Naples 24, Port Said 26, Suez 30, Aden May 2, Gallé 15, Singapore 22, and Saigon 26, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

May 23, *Elita*, for Honolulu.

23, *Japan*, for Whampoa.

23, *Charlton*, for Whampoa.

23, *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports.

23, *Dago*, for Hankow.

CLEARED.

Hoteur, for Bangkok.

Wm. Phillips, for Hilo.

Emu, for Amoy and Manila.

Rajanattianhar, for Bangkok.

Bertha, for Saigon.

Zamboanga, for Halphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For *Petroclus*, from Liverpool, &c., Mr. Stoddart, and 200 Chinese.

For *Norma*, from Swatow, 3 Europeans, deck, and 42 Chinese.

For *Cheong Hock Kian*, from Penang and Singapore, 414 Chinese.

For *Payee*, from Saigon, 160 Chinese.

For *Angostura*, from Toulon, 17 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For *Kwangtung*, for Foochow, Mr. W. S. Ryan; for Amoy, Mrs. Collins and child; for Swatow, 1 Chinese Cabin.

For *Emu*, for Amoy, 182 Chinese; for Manila, Mr. J. Carballo.

For *Rajanattianhar*, for Bangkok, 258 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Norma* reports: First part of trip thick weather with light S.W. air, latter part clear weather.

The British steamer *Cheong Hock Kian* reports: Light South-westerly winds and cloudy during the passage.

The British steamer *Payee* reports: First 24 hours strong S.W. winds, rest of passage moderate Southern winds with fine weather.

The British brig *Victory* reports: Variable winds throughout.

The Siamese barque *Lucra* reports: Down the Gulf of Siam had calm and light air for 14 days, on the 20th instant passed Pulo Obi, from thence to port had moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather.

The German brig *Otto* reports: Mostly good weather, with a great deal of calm, and light winds.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For HALPHONG and HANOI.—

For *Zamboanga*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 30th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW.—

For *Norma*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 30th inst.

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—

For *Cheong Hock Kian*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *Combarby* will be dispatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 31st May.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 1st June.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 15 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, May 20, 1878. jet

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—

For *Kjohenhaw*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 30th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.—

For *Halphong*, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 31st inst., instead of as previously notified.

For NAGASAKI AND NIGATA.—

For *Lorne*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 1st June.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

For *Elgin*, at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th June.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Sindh* will be dispatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 8th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Suez, Suez, Gallé, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Socotra, Réunion, Mauritius, St. Paul and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 7th June.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 8th June.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, May 25, 1878. jet

CARGO.

For German ship *Waga*, sailed 20th May, 1878.—For New York, 4,500 bags Sugar, 2,770 rolls Mating, 2,100 boxes Pans, 6,668 boxes Fire Crackers, 510 pkgs. Cases, 688 pkgs. Cinnamon, 450 pkgs. Preserves, 870 cases Camphor, 450 pkgs. China Ware, 227 bales Straw Braid, and 668 pkgs. Sundries.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From.

Oct. 19, Oscar, Hamburg.

Nov. 2, Minna, London.

20, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg.

Dec. 21, Jett, Cardiff.

Jan. 1, Gienhaber, Flushing.

23, J. R. Worcester, London.

26, G. B. S., Liverpool.

Jan. 13, Elvetico, Cardiff.

17, Hyllton Castle, Greenock.

27, Earl of Devon, Antwerp.

31, Elizabeth Childs, Plymouth.

Mar. 31, Wandering Jew, Penarth.

Feb. 2, Per Ardua, London.

7, Nourmahal, Falmouth.

9, Lodice, Cardiff.

9, Channel Queen, Cardiff.

21, Magella, Cardiff.

22, Elvetico, Cardiff.

23, Eleanor, Sydney.

24, Emma, Cardiff.

25, Highlander, New York.

Mar. 3, Prince Amadeo, Cardiff.

4, Mabel Clark, Liverpool.

9, Josephus, Penarth.

12, Pearlth, Flushing.

14, Landseer, Liverpool.

19, C. L. Pearson, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

18, Alice D. Cooper, Penarth.

20, S. Vaughan, Cardiff.

20, Sontag, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

28, Riffman, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

28, Orada, Liverpool.

29, Manila II, Canavan.

30, Bristolian (N.), Antwerp.

30, Imbat (N.), London.

Apr. 6, Maritime Union, Cardiff.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glasgow. Gordon Castle.

Milado. Sumatra.

Boiling. Penarth.

Robert Henderson, Adelaide.

Dartmouth. Milako.

At Liverpool.

Autres (N.), Achilles (N.).

Melrose. Imperatrice.

Elizabeth. Roda Weik.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Goods per *Belgia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 31.—

Noon.—*Halphong* leaves for Swatow, &c.

SATURDAY, June 1.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

Lorne leaves for Nagasaki, &c.

TEUESDAY, June 3.—

Great Admiral leaves for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, June 8.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, July 1.—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco on or about this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club took place this afternoon. There were present Messrs Jackson (Chairman), Wodehouse, Hynes, C. V. Smith, D. C. Travers (Hon. Sec.), S. Ope, W. Dunman, Hirst, Levy, A. K. Travers, Greer, Goode, Boulouze, S. Hughes, Ball, Reddie, Dennis, Sayle, Wheeler, Grimes, Bovin, G. C. Cox, Townsend, Robinson, Tomplar, Ball, Bernhard, Lewis, Detmers, Gutman, Brockelmann, Georg, Otto, Bläber, Garrela, Schaar, Lemke, Müller, Reuman, Rose, Metzger, Lehmacher, Radocker, Janssen, Gotsmann, and Kahn.

Mr Wodehouse read the report which is as follows:—

"The expenditure for the past year has been \$2,595.01, and the receipts have been \$2,897.20, which with the balance of last year \$80.15, there remain in the hands of Secretary \$182.33.

"In the expenditure are included \$800 which have been placed to the credit of The Typhoon Repair Fund, so that the actual balance of the Club, including \$1,200 placed to the credit of this fund in 1877 is now \$232.33.

"In the expenditure are also included \$520 which have been devoted to paying off the old debts contracted in 1875.

"During the year two four-card boats have been added to the Club, viz: the *Thistle*, presented from Mr Gillies, and the *Sphinx*, purchased from the officers of the 28th Regiment for the sum of \$120. A canoe has also been bought."

He then said that a Committee would have to be elected: Mr R. S. F. Walker and Mr Schultze had left the Colony, and two new members would have to be elected in their place. He would propose that Mr Jackson be re-elected Chairman. He had taken a great interest in the Club during the last 4 years, and the members were deeply indebted to him (Applause). Mr Hynes said he begged to second that proposal.

Mr Jackson said he thought some one else could have been found to have filled the post of chairman, but since the desire for his re-election was so unanimous he should be only too glad to comply with their wishes. He thought these little clubs were a great benefit to the Colony and promoted good feeling. They might well be proud of their clubs, and very few places in the East equalled them.

The following gentlemen were then elected as a Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs Hynes, Wodehouse, Von Bobers, Beart, Dr. Clouth, and George.

The Chairman then said he should like to ask the opinion of the members as to the advisability of dispensing with the extra \$5 which was voted last year. He (Mr Jackson) said he was of opinion that it could be dispensed with and the subscription reduced to \$10 per annum the same as before. The reserve fund was now about \$2,000, and that was the only object of putting on the extra \$5. The reserve fund (he continued) was bearing interest of \$100 a year.

One or two of these present proposed the new members should pay an entrance fee of \$5.

Mr Hynes said he did not think it advisable; they wanted to get more members, and the question suggested itself, Was it financially wise to make the entrance fee high, and have a few members or obtain a larger income by having more members?

Mr Jackson said the Committee were of opinion that \$10 a year was sufficient.

Mr Wodehouse said the typhoon fund was only built up with a view of their being prepared against contingencies which might arise.

Mr Jackson proposed a second amendment, which was seconded by Mr Hynes, that the subscription be \$10 a year and no entrance fee be charged. He was quite convinced of the wisdom of this, they would, he thought, have a large accession of members.

This was put to the meeting and carried with few dissentients.

The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the old Committee.

COMMAND AND PRECEDENCE IN THE COLONIES.

As considerable discussion has lately taken place here regarding the respective powers possessed by Mr Hennessy as Commander-in-Chief, and by Colonel Bassano as the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops in this Colony, we reproduce an interesting paragraph or two bearing upon this point, taken from the Queen's Regulations, page 45:—

15. The Governor of a colony, though bearing the title of 'Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief,' is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the command of Her Majesty's regular forces in the colony. He is not therefore entitled to take the immediate direction of any military operations, or, except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate military officers, without the concurrence of the officer in command of the forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that officer.

16. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a foreign enemy, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's troops are to be employed. He is therefore authorized to issue to the officer in command of the forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on land and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the colony. In all these matters, however, the Governor is required to consult as far as possible with the officer in command, and will insure

special responsibility, if he shall direct the troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that officer shall consider open to military objection.

18. The officer in command of Her Majesty's land forces will, on the other hand, determine all military details respecting the distribution and movement of the troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

19. He alone is charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the military department in a colony, the regimental duty and discipline of the troops, inspections, and conveying Court-martial, and the granting leave of absence to military officers.

23. In the event of the colony being invaded or assaulted by a foreign enemy, and becoming the scene of active military operations, he [the officer in command &c.] will assume the entire military authority over the troops.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. F. Cragg, Esq.)
29th May, 1878.

PICKING POCKETS.

Li A I, a hawker, was sent to 21 days' hard labour for picking pockets on board the S. S. Java.

OUR SERVANTS.

Mr J. D. Humphreys, proprietor of the Hongkong Dispensary, was summoned at the instance of one Kwok Ahm, his cook, for assaulting him by throwing hot water in his face. The complainant stated that he made tea for the defendant at 7.30 a.m. yesterday and took the water from the tap. The defendant said the water was dirty and told complainant to show him some of the water. He (complainant) then took a cup of the same hot water he had used to make the tea, to defendant, and the defendant threw it in his face. His eyes, he said, were sore from the effects of the scald, and there was a slight mark on his face. In reply to the defendant he denied having said that there was no water in the tap and that he had taken it from a bucket in the bathroom.

Chr A-chu, a servant at the Dispensary, corroborated the last witness' statement.

Fung A-tung said he had heard that water was thrown in complainant's face; it was red, but he did not appear hurt. Witness had given the complainant orders thirteen months ago to take all water for cooking purposes from the soda water manufactory. The defendant stated that the complainant brought him some tea yesterday morning, and he drank half the cup off at a draught; it had a slightly putrid taste. He sent for the water, and it was nearly the colour of tea. Fined \$1.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honor James Russell, Esq., Acting Police Judge.)
29th May, 1878.

T. I. Bowler v. Mui Fuk Sui and another \$3000.—This was a claim for recovery of \$3000 said to have been promised by the defendants to the plaintiff if he could induce one Ho Ahm to return \$4,000 which the defendants had paid as bargain money for the purchase of a piece of land, inland lot No. 62. The following special Jury was empanelled, Messrs Walker, A. Mc G. Heaton, and E. D. Poney. The case was before the Summary Court on the 7th inst., only in another form, the claim then being for brokerage on the resale of the lot for \$69,000. The plaintiff was then non-suited. He now claimed \$1000 in accordance with a written agreement which he produced.

Mr Bowler, the plaintiff, conducted his own case, saying that he was too poor to obtain legal advice. He stated his case to the Jury, and said that he acted as a broker for Douglas, Laprak & Co. in the sale of inland lot 60 to Mr Ho Ahm for \$62,000. Ho Ahm agreeing to pay \$4,000 bargain money. The purchase was to be completed by the 1st May. He (plaintiff) afterwards found that Ho Ahm had received \$1,800 from the Cheong Lo goods shop, as bargain money on a sale of the same land, which they forfeited. Later on he (Ho Ahm) sold the land for \$69,000, receiving \$6,000 as bargain money. Ho Ahm had only paid Douglas, Laprak & Co. \$1,000 of the \$4,000 he had promised to pay as bargain money, although he had received \$1,800 and \$6,000 bargain money. He wanted him (Mr Bowler) to get a mortgage on the property and afterwards told him that he had sold it, but that the defendants would require a mortgage. He called on the defendants and they said they had bought the lot on incorrect plans, and that they wanted to be off the bargain, and they agreed in writing to give him (Mr Bowler) \$1,000 if he could get the \$6,000 back. He said he thought he had carried out the terms of the agreement, and that he could not afford to work for nothing. The defendants were willing to pay \$62,000 for the land, and they went to Mr Brereton's office and saw the correct plans, and letters were then written to Mr Ho Ahm telling him of the mis-statements as to the dimension of the land. Subsequently the defendants agreed to pay him in proportion to the amount of the bargain money recovered. The plaintiff quoted Chitty on Contracts, and craved the attention of the Jury to the evidence he should call.

Mr Ho Ahm was then called and said: I bought inland lot No. 60 through you for \$62,000. This transaction was to be completed by the 1st May. I did not agree to let to the Cheong Lo goods shop for \$69,000 and got \$6,000 bargain money. I sold the land before that to Mr Leong A-mee and got \$1,800 bargain money; the bargain money was forfeited in this latter case.

By Mr Toller:—I remember Mr Bowler coming to me after the transactions I have mentioned.

By Plaintiff:—I called on you in reference to this sale of the land to defendant. I saw the Chinese paper marked A. It was shown to me after I had settled up with the defendants. I told you that I pitied

wards said I pitied the defendants. I said this because Tam Aohung told me they were going to commit suicide.

By Plaintiff:—I never said I would let them off \$3000, but I said the defendant had offered me \$3000 to let them off the bargain. You did tell me that I had got \$6000 bargain money from Douglas, Laprak & Co. would be more likely to be harsh in demanding the whole of the purchase money on the 1st May.

By Mr Toller:—I ultimately arranged with the defendant to sell them Marine lot No. 97 Section A, at the rate of \$56,000, the \$6000 bargain money to be placed to credit of the purchase. This Marine lot had already a mortgage on it of \$65,000, and this was a further advantage to the defendants. They wanted to borrow money on mortgage on the inland lot 60. They had great difficulty in finding money on mortgage of inland lot 60.

By Plaintiff:—The interest on the first mortgage of Marine lot 97 was 9 per cent; the second mortgage was about 13 per cent.

By Mr Toller:—Supposing I had not sold the Marine lot I should not have paid back the \$6,000.

Mui Fuk Sui, one of the defendants, was then called and examined by the plaintiff. I recollect, he said, giving you the document marked A. I went to your house after that, but saw nobody.

Plaintiff:—I will not examine this witness any more; he will not speak the truth. He saw my wife, and an arrangement was made to which she was a witness that I should be paid in proportion to what I recovered.

Examination continued:—I did not agree to pay you in proportion to the amount you got back; you were to get back the whole of the \$6,000. I knew a broker named Hong Acheung; he came to me from Ho Ahm about inland lot 60 on the 4th or 5th April. I bought Marine lot 97. I sent Acheung the broker to Ho Ahm to speak about it.

Plaintiff: That is not the sense of what he said, my Lord. There is a gentleman in Court who understands Chinese perfectly. His Lordship: So does the interpreter.

Continued:—I never showed you a plan of inland lot 60, which Acheung had given me.

Plaintiff: I wish I had kept it now. My Lord, I had it in my possession once.

Continued: I did not go to Messrs Caldwell and Brereton's.

Plaintiff: It is rather late, my Lord, but I believe Messrs. Bap and Toller have letters in their possession which would prove this if Mr Toller would produce them.

His Lordship: Did you give notice to the defendant's counsel that you would ask him to produce them?

Plaintiff: I did not, but I would humbly remind your Lordship that I am without legal assistance, being in difficult circumstances.

His Lordship: You are acting as no legal adviser would act; you are trying to make your case out of the defendants.

Examination continued:—By Mr Toller: I signed the document marked A on the understanding that the plaintiff should get back the \$6,000. He told me he would get me the lot for \$62,000, and that he would get me \$50,000 on mortgage; I promised to wait one week for Mr Bowler to carry out what he had promised. At the end of a week he came to my shop and told me that if I did not go into litigation I would not get back the \$6,000. I asked him to return me the document I had given him and he refused to give it up, saying that he would see Ho Ahm first. Marine lot 97a was not worth more than \$46,000. Ho Ahm only gave \$45,000 first. I ultimately gave \$56,000 to save litigation.

By a Juror:—We purchased marine lot 97 A in preference to inland lot 80 as it suited us better.

Mr Bottomley was next called. Examined by the plaintiff he said: I am managing partner of D. Laprak & Co. Inland lot 60 was sold for \$62,000. Mr Manger arranged the sale. I was in the room at the time the bargain was made. \$1000 was paid on account, and I believe \$8000 more was promised. I frequently asked you to see about the \$3000, and I have also asked our comrades to see about it. I promised to pay you part of your brokerage as soon as the bargain money was paid.

By Mr Toller:—The brokerage earned by Mr Bowler was 1% (\$820).

After the plaintiff had been examined, Mr Toller addressed the Jury. He said the plaintiff had failed to make out his case and read the agreement spoken of. It set forth distinctly, he said, that Mr Bowler was to get back the \$6,000 bargain money, and obtain the land for them for \$62,000, they agreeing, providing these conditions were carried out, to pay Mr Bowler \$1,000 and Mr Ho Ahm \$500 as brokerage. The plaintiff had not carried out the letter of the conditions. He had certainly brought some sort of evidence to show that he had fulfilled the second condition, but before the \$1,000 was earned both conditions would have to be carried out. Agreements in writing must be looked at as written. His Lordship would tell them this. The learned Counsel then reviewed the evidence and submitted that the money had not been paid back and that even if it had, it was not through Mr Bowler's exertions. He called Mr Ho Ahm to tell Marine lot 97a, and let the defendants off their first bargain, and they did so: He then said he should call evidence.

The Court here adjourned until 2 o'clock. On resuming Mr Ho Ahm was again put into the box and in reply to Mr Toller he said that the original price of marine lot 97a was \$48,000, and that he had paid \$50,000 for buildings and \$1,000 the cost of transfer, altogether the lot had cost him \$49,000.

Law Kim Tong, one of the defendants, was then called and corroborated what his Counsel had stated in his address to the Jury as to the nature of the agreement between his firm and the plaintiff.

Mr Bowler said she was present, and heard the last witness agree to pay \$1,000 if the \$6,000 were got back and \$500 if \$8,000.

In reply to His Lordship she said she was not told what to say; her husband had told her that if she was called as a witness she was to speak the truth.

By Mr Toller:—I have never been called to witness anything of the sort before. My husband called me this time as he said the Chairman had not got a shop.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence and told the Jury they should study the contract. The Jury retired for a short time, and on returning into Court the foreman said the Jury were of opinion that the plaintiff had not performed the work he had agreed to do and they were unable to discover that he had done anything at

all. Verdict for the defendants with costs. Mr Walker said the Jury were quite willing to waive their claim to expenses in this case. Mr Bowler being poor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, May 29, 1878.

SIR,—In the usual course of things the election of officers for the Volunteer Corps will have soon to be made. There are many gentlemen on the muster roll who have held commissions and have served here and elsewhere as officers, and it appears to me that the chief difficulty will be that of selection from the large number of eligible candidates. I know one member that has served ten years in an Engineer Corps at home, during three years of which he held a commission therein. This seems to me to be a fact which should be known and remembered by those upon whom the election falls.

Yours faithfully,
AN OUTSIDER.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, May 29, 1878.

SIR,—I confess to a profound sympathy with the innumerable straits of your water-drinking correspondent "I. O. G. T." In a community like that of Hongkong, every honest man is entitled to expect a fulfilment of the promise, that "his bread shall be given him, and his water shall be sure," when he pays for them. But, just at present, his water is soup, and his soup is not sure. Hongkong is an extensive soup-kitchen with a very charitable stinginess of supply. My lady friends account for the ungenerousness of the stream by telling me, gravely enough in all conscience, that the pipes are choked with mud! Now, I am a man of cleanly habits, but when I look in upon my half-empty bath-tub on a morning with my thermometer showing 85 deg., I am afflicted with qualms of my good taste when I contemplate the painting of my fair person with the coloured soap, which has dribbled in the course of twenty-four hours into that interesting receptacle. Shall I look about for a five-drink filter? What shall I do? Can you tell me who is responsible? I should like to make an afternoon call upon that gentleman, for I am able to give you, Sir, but a faint hint of the gravity of my grievances. "Water, water everywhere; but not a drop (to) drink,"—every drop only fit to be sent to the washman to be cleaned, provided he does not dip your linen in it.

I am, UNWASHED.

MINING IN CHINA.

The subject of Mining in China is one that presents peculiar claims to consideration; as well from the fact that the Minerals of the country are practically exhausted, as from that of its having seriously occupied the attention of Li Hung-chang, whose great power and influence we all supposed to be equal to the obtaining an Imperial decree for whatever he took in hand. The Coal mines also that Tong King-sing lately announced as about to be opened by means of the company he sought to raise for the purpose, ought to be soon underweigh. But everything hangs fire to such an extent in China, when it is under native management, that what is really being done is unknown.

Some two or three months ago, it was said that Li Hung-chang was under a temporary moratorium, and that he had applied to the Imperial wisdom, to lay a general, upon him, for the mismanagement of some schemes or other. But we all know that that means, in like manner Tong King-sing, after the loss of the *Hongnang* and *Kiangnang*, was deprived of his position; as if he could help those accidents. We thoroughly well understand the meaning of such penalties; which all Chinamen in office are subjected to. A remarkable instance has been recently exhibited in the punishment by degradation of Prince Kung and other high officials, who have been unable to devise any plan for propitiating Heaven in the matter of the long drought, and the existing famine in the North. And even the Emperor himself demands from Heaven the punishment of his mis-government, which must have provoked such dire calamity. In reality, there can be no doubt that Li Hung-chang is just as powerful as ever he was. Yet it is stated, that for certain mines he had in view to work, Mr Hart, the Inspector General of the Imperial Customs, has had the duty assigned him of getting from Europe both machinery and engineers, altogether, irrespective of Li Hung-chang's scheme; and that these are actually on the way. This is the case, there can be little question as to the work being properly carried out; and the government, if it is a government enterprise, will in the course of a very few years, be able to realize the profits of well-ordered mining enterprises, faithfully administered; and at the same time to see the propriety of encouraging it to the utmost among the people. The mines that will be opened under Mr Hart's auspices, are, as we are given to understand, in the province of Honan. If this be so, the remark in our leading article of last evening, that the aid of railways might be called in for facilitating mining, may be verified earlier than we expected. But be that as it may, it is quite a matter of congratulation that the first enterprise of the kind, on a large scale, will be carried out by those whose careful and honest management of the Maritime Customs revenue, has commanded the respect, esteem and confidence of a government, which knows that all its native officials work more for their own interests than for those of their Imperial master and his subjects.—*Shanghai Courier*.

FROM KARS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From the special correspondent of the Daily News.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.

When I started at the beginning of this month from gloomy, dreary, fever-stricken Kars, deep snow wrapped the whole country in its diabolical shroud; the watercourses were ice-bound, and a terrific wind swept over the desolate white plain. It was not without difficulty that a team of three horses abreast dragged my sledge through the snow, which from its want of cohesion had some analogy with the moving sands of the desert. In fact, all vestiges of a road would have disappeared had it not been for the ghastly marks trailing it out along its whole length to Alexandropol. Dead horses, camels, bullocks, lay in the attitude in which they had fallen, frozen in the side of the track. The wolves, jackals, ravens, and crows had had such a day time for so many months,

with such abundant human and animal pasture, that they were loath to exercise any further their voracious desire on that forsaken spot. Thus, the carcasses of the horses remained. Besides these hideous signs of decay, there were broken-down wagons and carts, with their more or less precious loads on or around them. When the drivers, after long and fruitless exertion became aware of the uselessness of their efforts to put their vehicles again in a serviceable state on this treacherous road, when night approached, and the howling gale, hurling sharp snow crystals into their faces, brought self-preservation to their remembrance, they abandoned everything, and sought shelter with their exhausted horses in a neighbouring village or the distant town. There is, however, no immediate fear of the goods being stolen by Turks or Kurds, because the terror of the poor overawes these freebooters and does not permit them to look and bolts. Judging by the wrecks which struck my eyes during the comparatively short journey from Kars to Gumry—only about thirty-six miles—in a pretty open country, I cannot think but with horror of the aspect which the road to Erzerum is likely to unveil, when the sun lays gradually bare the numerous victims and the shattered fragments of vehicles which have broken down on that long journey, lasting at least five days in fair weather.

I was accompanied by two Russian gentlemen who were coming from Erzerum. One, a captain, was the brother of General Shalkovnikov. That young officer of only 38 years of age, governor of the country, paid his last tribute to merciless typhoid, as also did General Gubsky, commanding the artillery. Two other generals and some colonels shared their fate. General Lom-Molokoff himself was in poor condition. The other traveller introduced himself as a superintendent of the Red Cross. Having visited all the hospitals in and around Erzerum, he was, of course, well acquainted with the actual state of things. On my questioning him about the subject, he admitted that more than 10,000 men out of the 40,000 whom the Russians had concentrated there had fallen ill with typhoid. He depicted the malady as being of a very deadly character, stating that it spared scarcely one-half of those attacked by it. He was surprised to find that the Turks inside the fortress had suffered much less than the beleaguering force, and that, in fact, their state of health was in no way so bad as it had been previously represented. Only about 600 men were found in the hospitals, thanks to the careful attendance bestowed upon the sick by some English doctors. The Turks themselves, injured by neglect and dirt, would most probably have left their sick and wounded in a similar state of neglect as in Kars, but the example set by some of Lord Blantyre's doctors stirred them into honourable competition. Ismael Pascha is said to be a man of great energy and foresight, and to be therefore in every respect much superior to his predecessor, Ghazi Mukhtar Pascha.

The little town of Alexandropol was, as usual, crisscrossed with officers, officials, and doctors, upon whom the speculative Armenians continued to prey with unabated zeal and corresponding success. For the favour of sleeping in a damp little room on his own bedding, the outlandish traveller is requested to pay at least 10s. a night. All those hotel-keeping, shopping, trading, bargaining, broad-mouthed, bushy-browed descendants of old Noah are now gorged with roubles, and will not fail to become respectable landowners by buying the property of the Turks who mean to emigrate to more genial lands as cheap as possible, when all hopes of their country being restored to its rightful sovereign the Padishah have vanished for ever. The journey from Alexandropol to Tiflis might have been pleasant indeed, in spite of the cold and the occasional snowdrift, as the road runs for three-fourths of its length through a very picturesque hilly country, where it follows bright rushing watercourses and winds along the well-wooded slopes of pretty high mountains. The drawbacks are, in the first place, the abominable post vehicles, springless, disjointed, half-broken old boxes, of canoe shape, fixed on irregular polygonal wheels—the most primitive contrivance ever produced by the hands of man; and, secondly, the want of every accommodation for the passengers. Innumerable glasses of tea, a herring—or some smoked fish resembling it—very black bread, with occasionally a bottle of champagne, constitute the ordinary fare of every travelling Russian; but even these modest dainties are scarcely ever to be met with in the post stations of Transcaucasia. Every one has to provide himself with the necessary food for the journey. At one of the stations I fell in with an American Methodist missionary coming from Teheran, and going home. He told me that the plague had broken out in Resht and other cities in the north of Persia, and that in consequence quarantine was on the point of being established on the Russian side of the Caspian Sea. If, however, this measure of precaution be not equally adopted at the land frontier it will prove to be of no avail, because Persian caravans cross constantly over both to Russian and Turkish territory. I am not without a suspicion that the dreadful malady has already reached Erzerum, and may be one of the causes of the enormous mortality there.

Tiflis, where I arrived stunned and aching by the rattling movement of my cart on the newly-laid road, shone in the full bloom of spring, but showed no other signs of change since I departed from it last summer. It bore, of course, now the character of a furnace, and was tempered by a balmy, agreeable breeze, most genial for a convalescent after a long stay in the inhospitable Armenian highlands, where winter reigns still. In many of the neighbouring villages around the Caucasian capital Russian invalid soldiers regain health and strength. They are lodged in well-fitted, spacious, clean huts, and comfortably dressed; while the Turks, in order to prevent possible desertion, were quartered in the city itself. I saw many of them lingering in the streets. They all looked well fed and well clad, but, nevertheless, deeply annoyed and were evidently waiting with feverish impatience for their final deliverance out of a tedious captivity. A Turk, albeit though treated with every care, never feels at ease among infidels. May he not even a word of thanks for kindness and benevolence bestowed upon him. He accepts a donation quietly as a slight tribute. Articles of food and other things have become a little cheaper in Tiflis since the blockade of the Black Sea has been raised. The sea is now open, and a great well more than ever prevailing in that place which neutralizes

the efforts of civil progress and personal tranquillity. No less than 10,000 male-factors infest it, and render the life of its remaining 50,000 inhabitants by no means very pleasant. With incredible audacity people are robbed and murdered in broad daylight, even in the most frequented thoroughfares. After nightfall nobody ventures to cross the streets on foot unless he is of a robust bodily constitution and of very resolute temper. The anarchy reigning in Tiflis with regard to public security is quite as great as in a Turkish town delivered to the tender mercy of Circassians and Bashkirs. Burglary aggravated by assassination is almost a daily occurrence. Every inmate of a barricaded house goes to rest only half dressed, full armed, and protected by a couple of bull-dogs. The police is accused of being in connivance with the brigands, who recruit themselves chiefly among the Tartars and Georgians. The latter are not at all endowed with the subtle and pliant commercial spirit of the Armenians. Most of them are princes, owning an acre or two of neglected land or an old wretched hovel in town. They deem themselves too noble for any serious work or enterprise, and are instead addicted to dissipation and laziness. They try ordinarily to obtain an office under Government. Should they fail in this they limit their activity to nefarious adventures. They think no more of thrusting a dagger into a stranger's body for the sake of his purse or his watch than of killing a chicken. Public indignation has reached its apex; but the competent authorities choose to remain deaf, dumb, and blind. Constantinople, compared with Tiflis, is actually enjoying a halcyon state of happiness. It is also enough for any one initiated into the mysteries of the present Caucasian Government that the encouragement given to the robbers by the relative impunity of which they boast, must be sought in the extreme weakness of the Grand Duke Michael's character. There is only one voice as to his speedy removal from a post and a province where only an iron hand and an independent spirit can do any good. This weakness is not only conspicuous in reference to social order, but hampers also all undertakings connected with public welfare and private comfort, as far at least as they depend on the decision of the supreme authority. For instance, the scheme for providing Tiflis with good and wholesome water has been for years discussed over and over again, without having been brought yet to a satisfactory close, because the unchecked greed of some functionaries or influential men opposes a stubborn resistance to all enterprises in which they are not directly interested. Prince Ulke is pointed out by some as the Grand Duke's evil genius, whereas others throw similar blame on the haughty Grand Duke. For my part, I do not attach much credence to these malevolent rumours, but am rather inclined to believe that all over the world King Log's courtiers and relations benefit to their best ability by their master's insufficiency.

A week ago Batoum had not yet been abandoned by the Turks, but a Russian colonel informed me that they were on the point of evacuating it, while the Russian troops were already on the move for the immediate occupation of that most important fortified port. General and very vigorous recruiting is going on through the whole Russian Empire. Some hundred Mingrelians and other barbarians of Caucasian fostering, nearly all undergrown lads, still in plain clothes, were being drilled in Poti by Russian corporals. A strong feeling of hatred against England and English policy is prevalent among all classes of the Russian population.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 29, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Fats, cash, \$523 1/2 a 535 credit, —
" Old Fats, cash, — None credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 562 1/2 a 565 credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, — None credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 700 credit, —
" Allowance Tael, 12 a 24
" Old Malwa, cash, — credit, —
" Allowance Tael, —

CAMPOR, 16.75 a 17.00
QUINOSILVER, 60.00 a 60.60
SALTPETRE, 6.85 a 6.80

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 3/10
" 60 days sight, 3/10
" 6 months sight, 3/11
Omita, 3/11
Documentary, 6 months sight, 3/11
Bombay, demand Rupees, 227
Calcutta, 227
Shanghai, demand, 71 1/2
" 80 days sight, 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., 10 1/2
Syce, 6 1/2
Mexicans, 1 p. a p. 1/2
Gold Leaf, 26
English Sovereigns, 5.07
Australian Sovereigns, 5.07
Discount, 7 to 9 %

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank, 68 % prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,325
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,800
Chinese Insurance Co., \$270
Yongtong Ins. Assoc., Tls. 640
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 390
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700
China Fire Ins. Co., \$182
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 10 % prem.
H.K. & W. S. S. S. Co., \$5 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 21
Hongkong Gas Co., \$78
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55
China Sugar Refining Co., 13 % prem.
Chinese Imperial, Tls. 2104
Do. of 1877, \$102 1/2

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, May 29, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M., 29.978
Do. 1 P.M., 29.980
Do. 4 P.M., 29.974
THERMOMETER—9 A.M., 91
Do. 1 P.M., 90
Do. 4 P.M., 88
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M., 86
Do. Do. 1 P.M., 86
Do. Do. 4 P.M., 85
Do. Maximum, 91
Do. Minimum over night, 89

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London direct,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LOMBARDY, Captain J. ORMAN, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 1st June,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th June,
1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
SINDE, Commandant BRUNET, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 7th June, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 28, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND DOUBLING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on
the 21st, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL
and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMI-
SSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of ——— Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Commodore Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in St. Paul, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

THE CHINA MAIL.

FRAMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports, and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, at Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru,
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agents is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. V.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Col-
lections of Literature.
Imperial Confucianism.
The Tang Kou Chi.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.
Chinese Moral Sayings Compared with
Those of the Greek Tragedians.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Fortunes from Macao in Peking
In the first quarter of the 17th
Century.
Grimm's Laws in Chinese.
Primer of English for Chinese.
Chinese Cloisonné Enamel.
The Chinese Silver Coinage of Tibet.
Use of Bricks.
Opium Eating in China.
The Tai Tribes of Yunnan.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Pho-
tographs of the Ruins and destructions at
Canton, caused by the Tornado of the
11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of
English Ladies, Russia Leather, Velvet,
Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographs
Albums; Scrap Books; Armorial Monograms
and Postage Stamp Albums; Frames and
Cases, Gilt Moulding for Frames, all of
assorted sizes, tastes and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his
numerous Customers and the Public of
Hongkong, that his Photographic Establish-
ment is removed to the Newly-erected
Commodious Building in Queen's Road
Central, next to Messrs SANDER & Co.'s.
Hongkong, April 23, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price, 31 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia, and Penang.
Claims accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE on the Goods of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....£120,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....£230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....£104,000
Total Capital and Reserves.....£454,000
Total this date.....£454,000

Directors:
P. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.,
C. KINGS, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contribu-
tors of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £4,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAE, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LEE YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SUNG, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George the Third,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Class.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
America	2	Graham	Brit. str.	563	May 13	Birley & Co.	For Sale
Argentina	3	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	For Sale
Bombay	2	Langley	Brit. str.	1420	May 7	Mayer & Co.	Laid up
Calder	2	Williams	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Campan	5	Williams	Brit. str.	1303	May 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Laid up
Cheng Ho	2	Webb	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Bun Hin & Co.	Laid up
City of Peking	2	Tanner	Brit. str.	366	May 28	P. M. S. Co.	Laid up
Dago	4	Haddock	Brit. str.	5079	May 16	Mayer & Co.	Laid up
Egria	4	Johannsen	Brit. str.	1239	May 19	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Elga	4	Miller	Brit. str.	1087	May 28	Kwong Wing Shun	Laid up
Emu	4	Blanco	Brit. str.	900	May 27	Remedios & Co.	Laid up
Fama	6	Shopani	Brit. str.	200	May 27	R. K. & W. pos. Dock Co. G. Molain	Laid up
Fatchoy	8	Holland	Brit. str.	117	Bun Hin & Co.	Laid up
Ferris	2	Mackie	Brit. str.	163	Gee Chong Hong	Laid up
Fitzpatrick	2	Humphries	Brit. str.	700	May 26	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Laid up
Haloon	6	Walace	Brit. str.	597	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Laid up
Historian	4	Green	Brit. str.	277	May 19	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Kienchow	2	Jacobson	Brit. str.	1201	May 27	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Kjoberhavn	2	Panchard	Brit. str.	675	May 26	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Laid up
Kwangtung	2	McQuillan	Brit. str.	1036	May 28	Melchers & Co.	Laid up
Lorne	2	Smith	Brit. str.	1209	May 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Laid up
Malacca	2	Brooker	Brit. str.	1060	May 28	Kwong Hing Cheong	Laid up
Marla	2	Walker	Brit. str.	606	May 28	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Norma	2	Sargent	Brit. str.	1014	May 28	Melchers & Co.	Laid up
Parsee	2	Hopkins	Brit. str.	993	May 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Laid up
Rajasthanhar	2	Lopez	Brit. str.	195	May 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Laid up
Scoroon	2	Timothy	Brit. str.	784	May 28	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Laid up
Sector	2	Rolland	Brit. str.	1000	May 21	Messageries Maritimes	Laid up
Volpa	2	Aranguren	Brit. str.	681	May 20	Landstein & Co.	Laid up
Zambonga	2	Aranguren	Brit. str.	681	May 20	Landstein & Co.	Laid up
Sailing Vessels.								
Albyn's Isle	1	Burgess	Brit. bge.	860	May 24	Gas Company	Laid up
Alcester	4	Trail	Brit. bge.	388	May 26	Chilwell	Laid up
Aldebaran	2	Cole	Brit. bge.	388	May 26	Burns Co., Limited	Laid up
Alex. Newton	4	Newton	Brit. bge.	308	May 26	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Laid up
Angostura	3	Boysen	Brit. bge.	418	May 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Laid up
Anna Sieben	4	Faulsen	Brit. bge.	326	April 5	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Laid up
Annie Lorrain	3	Gales	Brit. bge.	762	May 27	Burns Co., Limited	Laid up
Arctura	2	Fenary	Brit. bge.	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.	Laid up
August Friedrich	2	Bruch	Brit. bge.	387	May 16	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Belle of Oregon	7	Maxman	Brit. bge.	1185	May 27	Rosario & Co.	Laid up
Bonita	4	Stehr	Brit. bge.	841	May 22	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Laid up
Borneo	3	Shaw	Brit. bge.	789	April 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Laid up
Briarrose	3	Bradston	Brit. bge.	394	April 28	Russell & Co.	Laid up
Carl Ritter	3	Tager	Brit. bge.	599	May 2	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Carmelita Ida	3	Ketels	Brit. bge.	438	May 22	Order	Laid up
Ceylon	2	Relly	Brit. bge.	681	May 3	Olyphant & Co.	Laid up
Condor	3	Stedens	Brit. bge.	388	May 22	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Cordovan	4	Bertrand	Brit. bge.	450	May 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Laid up
Courtesy of Errol	3	Taylor	Brit. bge.	218	May 28	Meyer & Co.	Laid up
Devenia	3	May	Brit. bge.	795	April 8	Meyer & Co.	Laid up
Faloon	3	Vil	Brit. bge.	385	May 22	Master	Laid up
Faugh-a-Ballagh	3	Rute	Brit. bge.	440	May 22	Carlowitz & Co.	Laid up
Francis Marion	3	Rollins	Brit. bge.	889	May 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Laid up
Gaiole	3	Eldridge	Brit. bge.	639	May 9	Russell & Co.	Laid up
Gaiole, Bruns	3	Lepetre	Brit. bge.	402	May 27	Wm. Farrant & Co.	Laid up
Golden Spur	2	Farrell	Brit. bge.	683	May 16	Russell & Co.	Laid up
Great Admiral	4	Thompson	Brit. bge.	1076	April 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Laid up
H. G. Johnson	7	Colby	Brit. bge.	1081	April 28	Wielor & Co.	Laid up
Hanus	3	Dencken	Brit. bge.	489	May 13	Carlowitz & Co.	Laid up
Helena	2	Inkster	Brit. bge.	453	May 18	Wielor & Co.	Laid up
Hermann	3	Schmidt	Brit. bge.	483	May 27	Tack Mee	Laid up
Hermann	3	Pens	Brit. bge.	592	April 27	Rosario & Co.	Laid up
Hoteapur	2	Shaw	Brit. bge.	785	May 26	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Hydra	3	Oest	Brit. bge.	464	May 21	Wielor & Co.	Laid up
Iphigonia	3	Green	Brit. bge.	275	May 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Laid up
Jessie McDonald	4	Stott	Brit. bge.	580	May 22	Rosario & Co.	Laid up
Kate Waters	2	Giese	Brit. bge.	493	May 28	Tack Mee	Laid up
Lucro	2	Klindt	Brit. bge.	425	May 22	Carlowitz & Co.	Laid up
Marie Louise	3	Gulbour	Brit. bge.	724	May 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Laid up
Navehink	2	Moore	Brit. bge.	261	May 16	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Laid up
Netheron	2	Lark	Brit. bge.	711	May 12	Chinese	Laid up
Norseman	1	Thomson	Brit. bge.	1374	Feb. 28	Russell & Co.	Laid up
North Star	2	Uriarte	Brit. bge.	217	May 18	Remedios & Co.	Laid up
Nuevo Constante	2	Garrick	Brit. bge.	799	May 16	Butterfield & Swire	Laid up
Nyssa	2	Timmsen	Brit. bge.	248	May 25	Wielor & Co.	Laid up
Occident	2	Brolin	Brit. bge.	456	Feb. 28	Wm. Farrant & Co.	Laid up
Otto	2	Amshury	Brit. bge.	986	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Laid up
P. J. Carleton	2	Hansen	Brit. bge.	476	May 10	Chinese	Laid up
Prosperity	2	Merryman	Brit. bge.	1380	May 22	Burns Co., Limited	Laid up
R. B. Fuller	1	Lange	Brit. bge.	1115	May 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Laid up
Regulus	8	Brown	Brit. bge.	611	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Laid up
Rosetta McNeil	4	Nelson	Brit. bge.	1418	April 24	Butterfield & Swire	Laid up
Sarah Nicholson	7	Selkirk	Brit. bge.	933	April 24	Butterfield & Swire	Laid up
Sdan	1	Schulter	Brit. bge.	884	May 23	Melchers & Co.	Laid up
Slamense Crown	1	Sass	Brit. bge.	539	May 2	Tack Mee	Laid up
Silas Fish	2	Williams	Brit. bge.	702	May 12	Meyer & Co.	Laid up
Sir Charles Napier	2	French	Brit. bge.	1161	May 27	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Sir Harry Parkes	2	Chapman	Brit. bge.	816	May 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Laid up
Sully	4	Bara	Brit. bge.	387	May 22	Carlowitz & Co.	Laid up
Sunatra	3	Clough	Brit. bge.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	Laid up
The Goodwa	2	Torkelson	Brit. bge.	717	May 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Laid up
Thomas Bell	4	Grutzel	Brit. bge.	838	May 19	Captain	Laid up
Wm. Phillips	2	Bealy	Brit. bge.	591	May 2	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Laid up
Uzzah	2	Branden	Brit. bge.	223	May 16	Wielor & Co.	Laid up
Vesta	2	Shirke	Brit. bge.	302	April 28	Melchers & Co.	Laid up
Victory	2	Whiting	Brit. bge.	255	May 28	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Laid up
Young Siam	1	Benedictson	Brit. bge.	720	May 27	Kin-ye-long	Laid up
WHAMPOA.								
Atlanta	2	Peterson	Brit. str.	782	May 24	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Charles Monreau	2	Quatrous	Brit. str.	362	May 5	Landstein & Co.	Laid up
Charleston	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	786	May 29	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Hail Columbia	2	Brereton	Brit. str.	353	May 19	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Laid up
Japan	2	Ottmann	Brit. str.	270	May 29	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Perusia	2	McKirdy	Brit. str.	3800	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	Laid up
CANTON.								
China	2	Ackermann	Brit. str.	648	May 28	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up
Nippon	2	Oss	Brit. str.	781	May 26	Stemmen & Co.	Laid up